

## TEST QUESTIONS

1. The region of the U.S. with the highest rate of gonorrhea is
  - a) Western U.S.
  - b) Midwest U.S.
  - c) Southeast U.S.
  - d) Northeast U.S.
2. The male-to-female ratio of gonorrhea infection in the U.S. is
  - a) 2:1
  - b) 1:1
  - c) 1:2
  - d) 3:1
3. Quinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) is endemic in which state?
  - a) Hawaii
  - b) Pennsylvania
  - c) California
  - d) All of the Above
4. The proportion of gonococcal infections caused by resistant organisms is increasing. What effect does this have on treatment?
  - a) Change in treatment recommendations
  - b) Change in diagnostic procedures
  - c) No effect
  - d) Change in partner notification procedures
5. Peak incidence in women occurs in what age group?
  - a) 15-19
  - b) 20-24
  - c) 25-29
  - d) 30-34
6. Gonorrhea is efficiently transmitted in which of the following ways:
  - a) Male to female during vaginal intercourse
  - b) Female to male during vaginal intercourse
  - c) Rectal intercourse
  - d) All of the above
7. Which of the follow best describes *N. gonorrhoeae*?
  - a) Gram-negative rod
  - b) Gram-negative diplococcus
  - c) Gram-positive diplococcus
  - d) Gram-positive rod
8. Which of the following assists *N. gonorrhoeae* in evading the host response?
  - a) Multiple sites of entry
  - b) Short incubation period
  - c) Alters surface structures

- d) Does not depend on complement system
9. *N. gonorrhoeae* attaches to what type of cells?
- T-cells
  - Epithelial cells
  - Interstitial cells
  - Epithelial cells and T-cells
  - All cell types
10. Which of the following statements best describes the clinical signs and symptoms of gonorrhea in women?
- Most women complain of a purulent discharge.
  - Most women complain of urinary symptoms.
  - It depends on the strain of gonorrhea.
  - Most women are asymptomatic.
11. Which clinical sign is indicative of gonorrhea in women?
- Cervicitis
  - Dyspareunia
  - Dysuria
  - None of the above
12. A complication of untreated gonorrhea in women is
- Bartholin's abscess
  - Pelvic inflammatory disease
  - Skene's abscess
  - All of the above
13. Which of the following statements best describes the clinical signs and symptoms of gonorrhea in men?
- Most men complain of testicular pain.
  - Most men complain of dysuria or urethral discharge.
  - It depends on the strain of gonorrhea.
  - Most men are asymptomatic.
14. Which of the following is true regarding gonorrhea symptoms in men?
- Painful urination is always present.
  - Purulent discharge from the urethra is always present.
  - Some men have no symptoms.
  - Testicular pain and epididymal tenderness are often present.
15. When gonorrhea is diagnosed, what is the next course of action?
- Treat and screen for chlamydia and other STDs.
  - Repeat test for gonorrhea in 3 months.
  - Contact, test, and treat sexual contacts from the past 60 days.
  - Discuss risk reduction behaviors.
  - All of the above
16. A common complication of untreated gonorrhea in men is

- a) Urethral stricture
  - b) Periurethral abscess
  - c) Fistula
  - d) None of the above
17. Which of the following statements is true regarding pharyngeal gonorrhea?
- a) It is usually symptomatic.
  - b) It produces a cough.
  - c) It can result from autoinoculation.
  - d) It may be the sole site of infection.
18. Common sites of perinatal gonorrheal infection include all of the following except
- a) Genitals
  - b) Conjunctiva
  - c) Pharynx
  - d) Respiratory system
19. Which of the following is a method to diagnose gonorrheal infection?
- a) Nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT)
  - b) Culture
  - c) Gram stain
  - d) All of the above
20. Which of the following regimens is the best option in the case of an 18-year-old male with an uncomplicated gonococcal infection, and who has not been tested for chlamydia?
- a) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly in a single dose
  - b) Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose
  - c) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly in a single dose plus azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose
  - d) Spectinomycin 2 g in a single IM dose plus levofloxacin 500 mg orally for 7 days
21. Which of the following describes the best way to handle a gonorrhea culture?
- a) Freeze immediately and transport.
  - b) Put inoculated culture plate into warmer.
  - c) Put inoculated culture plate into an O<sub>2</sub>-enriched environment.
  - d) Put inoculated culture plate into a CO<sub>2</sub>-enriched environment.
22. All of the following statements about Gram stain in gonorrhea diagnosis are true except
- a) A Gram stain is reliable to diagnose gonorrhea in males.
  - b) A Gram stain is reliable to diagnose gonorrhea in females.
  - c) A Gram stain does not have a high sensitivity in asymptomatic males.
  - d) A Gram stain is not recommended to diagnose pharyngeal gonorrhea.
23. Gonorrhea in pregnancy should be treated with quinolones or tetracyclines.
- a) True
  - b) False
24. Which of the following would be appropriate treatment for gonorrhea acquired in Las Vegas?

- a) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly once and azithromycin 1 gm orally once
- b) Ciprofloxacin 500 mg once orally
- c) Ofloxacin 400 mg once orally
- d) Levofloxacin 250 mg once orally

25. All partners who have had sex with an infected person within the past \_\_\_\_ days should be treated.

- a) 30 +
- b) 45
- c) 60
- d) 90

26. Patient education for gonorrhea should include which of the following?

- a) Nature of the disease and complications
- b) Transmission issues
- c) Risk reduction
- d) All of the above